

PUTNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS.—\$1.50 PER YEAR.]

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

VOLUME IX.

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From the Western Christian Advocate.

OUR POLITICAL FAITH.

1. If a government is oppressive, or even violative of the law of God, yet its subjects are not justified in an attempt to overthrow it by violence, till all peaceful means to secure a modification have been exhausted. This must be conceded to avoid a reign of terror. If the people may seize a nation's property without authority, or fly to arms when they suffer a real or imaginary grievance, then there can be no security of life or treasure at any time. A nation claiming such a right would be founded on a volcano of human passion. It would invite re-occurring bloody feuds, and make the sword the first and exclusive arbiter. Apply this rule to the seceding States. Have they made a statement of the grievances? Have they memorialized Congress? Have they submitted the question in dispute to a fair vote of the people? Have they allowed free discussion, and taken time to form a deliberate judgment? Are they willing to meet the faithful States in a national convention and abide the issue? A negative answer must be given to all these interrogatories; while they have seized the nation's property, destroyed it, applied it to their own uses, converted it into an engine to be directed against the Government, insulted the nation's flag, shed blood, and taken life.

2. A nation must assert its authority and vindicate its honor, or lose all respect at home and abroad. If a State, or several States combined, may treat the General Government with contempt, I see not why the same subjects may not treat the State and municipal governments in the same way. I feel certain if the precedent is once set that constituted authority may be resisted, and laws may be trampled upon with impunity, the demoralization of such an example will spread with fatal rapidity to the lowest branches of government. Licentiousness and not law would hold the scepter. The certain degeneracy would affect the North as well as the South. The present contest involves the question of civil order. Whether the integrity of the Government is finally preserved or not, it is worth a great sacrifice of treasure and life to make a dignified assertion of its authority. The crisis calls upon the Government to ring out a note of warning that will strike terror to the hearts of all traitors and ambitious malcontents for ages to come. This is required as much for the North as for the South. The interests of every individual—the interests of humanity demand it. Our Government has existed about three quarters of a century, and during all this time has filled its office in the most mild and beneficent manner. It has never made itself felt by a single touch of harshness. It is hardly known, so far as the experience of the States go, to be a thing of power. Is it strange that some degenerate sons should rise up and think it a bruised reed, a rope of sand, a vinculum weak as a spider's web? Be it remembered this is the first great opportunity which has ever arisen to test the strength and stability of our Government. If the patriotism of the people shall prove sufficient to bring her through this trial, the Stars and Stripes will float more proudly than ever. In that event we shall have in lieu of a supposition and hope that strength and stability belong to our Government, a demonstration that these qualities inhere in it. Then humanity and religion will bless and commend our dark day. They may deplore, as Christians do now, the necessity for so rigorous a test, but that it was tested, and that it stood the test, will be their proud boast and high rejoicing.

3. We contend for no imaginary good, but for a tried form of government. We shall act inconsistently nay, more, basely, and prove ourselves unworthy sons of our Revolutionary fathers, if we suffer this political fabric to fall to pieces in our hands. They were fired by hope of imaginary liberty. They fought for an opportunity to try a political experiment. They were not certain the effort would not result in a monarchy or a military despotism; and had Washington not been Washington, I think such would have been the result of that struggle. Did not Colonel Nicola address him a most seductive letter, proposing that he should assume a dictatorship or a crown? With the army subject to his control, and disaffected toward Congress, could he not have done it with the greatest ease? and could he not readily have persuaded himself that such was the best and only effectual way of uniting the then heterogeneous elements of the States? They formed a government, not knowing how it would work, many being dissatisfied with it; but year after year has told its unequalled excellence during the term of three-quarters of a century. But now it is proposed to tear up the Constitution, and trail the Stars and Stripes in the dust. That flag—the symbol of the best Government on earth—the flag which has given us the highest respect and safety abroad; that has given us a free Bible, free worship, protected Sabbaths and altars, free speech, laws and rulers of our own making; that has, in short, put the highest destiny in our own hands, with helps and motives to rise—that symbol has been torn down by rebellious States. We deserve to be slaves if we do not raise it again at any cost! A. LOWREY.

Winans was to-day nominated for Congress at an informal meeting of his friends.—*Telegraphic Item.*

If the proof of his treason to the United States be as strong as it is believed to be, Winans is more likely to be a candidate for the Diet for Worms.

BROUGHAM AND COBBETT.—"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Bacon." "His lordship," replied Cobbett, "had much better hope to see the day when every peasant will be able to cut bacon."

Some Sensible Advice to Southern Rebels.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

The New Orleans Bulletin feels sorry for Kentucky, "poor Kentucky." She can't be kicked out of the Union, unlike the chivalrous South, who leave at the first hint. Kentucky can't buy of the North nor sell to the South, owing to Lincoln.

Much obliged to the Bulletin for its sympathy, but Kentucky can take care of herself. She has passed through many a storm, and is not frightened now. Let the editor of the Bulletin take care of Louisiana, and he will have as much as his genius can accomplish. Kentucky lives in the Union; it is the house of her fathers; she has a right in every room in the great edifice; she will not be kicked out of her own house, nor take any impertinent hints on that subject. Cottonocracy has been trying hints, and employing its short legs in trying to kick at Kentucky; but it is too short in the stride to reach so far. The revolutionists blackmailed our trade on our own river. We rather pitied than resented their necessitous conduct; and forbore with their usurpation of power over our rights. They have been trying another experiment with great assiduity. They want to transfer the war they have got up, to Kentucky soil. They want to shelter their own homes and firesides, and decimate those of Kentucky, and make her soil the dark and bloody land again. Poor Louisiana! She has been valiant in provoking a war, and wants to put Kentucky in front. If she had not laid at a safe distance, her prowess would have been tempered with a little discretion.

As to trade in produce with the North, we have a right to it, and mean to preserve the right, whatever temporary suspension may occur. It is chiefly important, however, to the Cotton States, as we have sent the surplus to them, to feed their hungry mouths. We can save that now, and have plenty at home. The Free States have more reason to sell to us than we have to buy of them, except for the profit we could make by feeding the Cotton States. As they have blackmailed all our trade, searched even our trunks, in traveling, in order to levy a tax on us to fill their coffers, we can let them do without bread and meat until they respect our rights, and pay a little respect to our vessels.

The Cotton States, too, can afford it. They have plenty of provisions; so the telegraph tells us; two years' supply, and can raise all they want. So they wouldn't buy what they have to sell. If they did, they would do it just for our accommodation. If they have funds to spare for our benefit, in buying what they don't want, let them send some along as a gratuity, just to distribute it around.

Some people up here are not fully informed as to the plentifulness of cash in the seceded States. They think we shall not have much to send them, because they haven't the cash to pay for it; and we can't wait credit; for it is the fashion down that way to repudiate debts, private as well as public, until the war is over; and fear many wish the war to last a long time, on this account.

They needn't trouble themselves; Kentucky can't be kicked by the Bulletin to hurt, unless she were dead. It was the dead lion the ass kicked, recollect; and Kentucky is not dead; she is alive, in the Union, under the Stars and Stripes. She is still a State of free people. We can have tolerable Secessionists and other crazy people. She has rights in every State in the Union and we'll not give them up; and she will seek their preservation in her own way, consistently with the Federal Constitution.

We believe in the value of that old Constitution yet, and are not ashamed; and we don't care who's President. Without this revolution, the President's power would have been confined to peddling out official honors and profits. The Cotton States know this as well as we do. The business of the President the Cotton States have a keen appreciation of. The politicians felt that the chances were bad for Federal patronage, and as that was the chief end of man, they would fight rather than give it up.

We shall see in the winding up of this affair, who is poor, who has lost most; we fear there will be some meaning in the expression: Poor Louisiana. She has been fed and fattened in this Union. She has prospered in raising her great staples. She has been protected by the blood of the Union against brutal invaders. She thinks she and others in the same condition can set up for themselves. We shall see who will come out poor.

OUR NATIONAL SONGS.—The national song, entitled "The Star-Spangled Banner," was suggested and partly written by Francis S. Key, of Baltimore, while he was detained in the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, in 1814, of which he was a witness.

The song of "Hail Columbia" was written in 1798, by Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, to be sung at the theater for the benefit of an actor who was his friend. It was composed at a time of great popular excitement, when a war with France seemed inevitable. In his old age, Judge Hopkinson furnished Dr. R. W. Griswold a detailed history of the circumstances under which the song was written. He said "the object of the author was to get up an American spirit which should be independent of, and above the interests, passions, and policy of England and France, and look exclusively for our own national honor and rights."

WHISKY STORIES.—We stated in our Thursday's Extra that Cincinnati had stopped the shipment of bacon to Paducah. The shipment of flour was stopped some time since. Messrs. Sauer & Culley yesterday received a letter from a business house in Cincinnati, stating that shipment of whisky to Paducah was forbidden, on account of the sentiments of the people here.—*Paducah Herald.*

The War and Slavery.

Many persons seem anxious to complicate the struggle now making for and against the integrity of the Union with questions concerning the perpetuation of slavery. Some require the war for the Union to be a war for the extinction of slavery; while others would have pledged given by the Unionists that slavery shall in no case suffer from our triumphs. Each of these demands is, in our eyes, untimely and unreasonable. The war is in truth a war for the preservation of the Union, not for the destruction of slavery; and it would alienate many ardent Unionists to pervert it into a war against slavery. And, on the other hand, no pledges can be given that slavery shall receive no damage from a Union triumph, because, among other reasons, no one can foresee how the slaveholding interest will behave itself. Our judgment confirms the testimony of cool observers that the conspiracy against the life of the nation is rather that of the political aspirants than of the slaveholders of the South; that as a general rule, the slaveholders have been but reluctant backers of secession, nine-tenths of whose noisiest champions are as destitute of slaves as of loyalty and patriotism. If the slaveholders, as a class, would only speak and act as they think and feel, we should have the head-conspirators before Grand Juries within three months. That the South, and especially the slaveholders, whose property is visible and tangible, are destined to be ruined by secession, is plain. This rebellion found good field-hands worth \$1,000 to \$1,200 each; they can now be bought for half the money; and will be sold for a fourth of it before the war is ended. If the slaveholders do not interpose to stop the strife, the day predicted by John Randolph, when the masters would run away from the slaves to escape ruin, may be much nearer than is imagined.

Hitherto the armies of the Union have observed, and are disposed to observe, a scrupulous respect for all rights of property as defined by law. As yet, every solicitation that negroes should be allowed to engage in the war for the Union, has been unhesitatingly rejected. As yet, every fugitive slave who has run for protection to the Federal troops, whether in Florida or Maryland, has been returned to his legal master. On the other side, money has been squeezed out of the negroes to fill the ever-yawning treasury of secession, and we are threatened in various quarters with the arming of negroes to fight against the Union.

We believe the general inclination of the Unionists is to let slavery alone, provided it lets them alone. We believe that slavery has nothing to fear from a Union triumph unless it should throw itself across the way of that triumph. But if slavery should insist on making up an issue between itself and the Union, then we are sure it would do so to its own peril. Whenever the issue shall be, "Shall the American Republic be destroyed, or shall slavery perish?" we believe the overwhelming response of the patriots—Democrats quite as generally and heartily as Republicans—will be, "The Republic must live, even though slavery should have to die!" It rests with the slaveholders—especially those who are rich and powerful—to say whether or not that question shall be so raised and so pressed to a decision.—*New York Tribune.*

THRILLING INCIDENT AT CAMP CURTIN.—One of the most thrilling incidents connected with the military operation of the day took place at Camp Curtin, on Saturday afternoon. A number of persons were engaged in raising the Stars and Stripes over the main building, used as headquarters of the officers, and just as everything was in readiness, and the men had seized the halyards to run up the flag, a large eagle came, no one knew where, hovered over the flag, and sailed majestically over the encampment while the flag was run up! Thousands of eyes were upturned in a moment, and as the noble bird looked down, the cheers of three thousand men rent the air! Never was such ovation paid the "Imperial Bird of Jove." It lingered for a few minutes, apparently not frightened by the terrific noise—then cleaving the air with his pinions, he disappeared in the horizon.

In the days of the Roman Republic this would have been looked upon as a glorious omen, and we do not see why we should not look upon it as such now.

Never was an incident looked upon with more favor. It sent a patriotic thrill through every heart that witnessed it, and every man seemed to be animated with the deepest feeling of patriotism and devotion to the flag of our Union.

John A. Washington, Esq., former owner of the Mount Vernon estate, and at present interested in Chicago property to the extent of nearly \$200,000, is one of the staff of General Lee of Virginia. John A. Washington's relationship to the Father of his country stands thus: He is the nephew of Judge Bushrod Washington, who was the nephew of General George Washington. He inherited Mount Vernon from his uncle, who inherited it from his uncle, George Washington. The funds invested by John A. Washington in Chicago property were obtained through the sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

The following is clipped from a recent letter of Professor Fletcher, written from Boston to the State Journal. The sentiment is fully responded to throughout the Wabash Valley:

I felt proud of our Governor when I read his letter to Gov. Magoffin. It is looked upon here as a noble production, and all have been unanimous in its praise. Persons in high places have bade me bear their congratulations to Gov. Morton.

All here have been agreeably disappointed at the prompt, harmonious stand taken by Indiana. They will be still more surprised should our sharpshooters and brave boys be called into action.

From the Atlantic Monthly for June.

ARMY HYMN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Old Hundred"

O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King! Behold the sacrifice we bring! To every arm thy strength impart, Thy spirit shed through every heart! Wake in our breasts the living fires, The holy faith that warmed our sires; Thy hand hath made our Nation free; To die for her is serving Thee! Be thou a pillar'd flame to show The midnight snare, the silent foe; And when the battle thunders loud, Still guide us in its moving cloud. God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord! In Thy dead hands we draw the sword, We lift the starry flag on high, That fills with light our stormy sky. From treason's rent, from murder's stain Guard though its folds till Peace shall reign; Till fort and field, till shore and sea Join our loud anthems to Thee! Reduction of Rents—Necessity of Retrenchments.

Mr. George Carlyle, the owner of the splendid block of buildings at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, has voluntarily signified his determination to reduce the rents charged to his tenants—those who hold upon long leases, having several years to run, as well as mere temporary occupants—at the rate of 25 per cent. for the current month, and 50 per cent. for the next, in case the war pressure shall continue.

This movement is in the right direction; and is as indicative of Mr. Carlyle's sagacity as of his benevolence. He has the wisdom to see that it is not only wrong to hold men to contracts that are ruinous to them, but it is bad policy. A just regard for the future teaches him that it is advisable, as far as in his power, to relieve and conserve the present; and it is to be hoped that the example of a man of so much foresight and experience will be generally followed.

Rents must come down to the standard which events have imperatively forced upon us. The holders of property will, if they look around, discover that presented to them as the alternative—reduction, depopulation. The tendency in such cases, with the greater number is to palliate—to leave a debt to accumulate rather than reduce the price to a sum that the tenant can find the means to pay. The practice is a bad one; and the trial, in almost every case ends unfortunately.

The more entirely the difficulties of the times are met by direct and firm retrenchment, the more easy will be the process of recovery. We have been doing business upon one standard, we must now learn to do it upon another; and they who take practical cognizance of this fact, and bring themselves the most completely within its conditions, will be happiest in its event. The bankruptcy is general; and they who longest play the game of an unsound fictitious solvency, will find it hardest to rise when the troubles are over.—*Cin. Press.*

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON EDWARD EVERETT.—This Virginia print, formerly regarded as conservative and friendly to the Union, thus delivers itself with regard to the Hon. Edward Everett:—"An instance of this peculiarly Yankee animal, in gigantic proportions, is embodied in the person of the Hon. Edward Everett. People of the South have been looking with some curiosity to the course which this individual would pursue in the existing crisis. He had perambulated the South; he had been received at Southern firesides; he had won favorable regards for praising the 'father of his country,' on the supposition that he appreciated the virtues he extolled. We had the honor of an introduction, and heard him, in response to some commonplace compliment, and with that nasal twang which the God of our being has rendered shocking to our whole nervous organization, employ that hackneyed Yankee phrase: 'You are very keen-inded.' We made up our mind; we looked into our Worcester for 'funny,' when we went to the polls, we were obliged to scratch the ticket. This was our individual experience; the Southern public was more favorably impressed, and expectations were indulged in various quarters, that there was at least one man in Massachusetts, who appreciated free government, and had the moral courage to assert his principles. The sneaking note subscribed \$100 to Fletcher Webster's regiment, vindicated the invincible flunky, and dissipated the expectation forever.

The Howard Tribune reports the following incidents as one of the effects of the war feeling: One day last week as Elder Keeler, an aged man, was on his way home in the upper part of town, he was hailed by Patrick Haney, and after some conversation Haney expressed an opinion that the preacher had lied. The Elder, quicker than any lightning, seized Patrick by the throat, held him with more power than one would expect from a man of his age, and only let him go after he thought he had squeezed out most of the disposition to speak hostilely, leaving the plain imprint of his fingers on Haney's throat. A suit for an assault and battery is pending we learn. Elder Keeler is a most inoffensive man, and if it were not for the universal war sentiment would have taken the insult.

WHAT ONE OF THEM INTENDS TO DO.—The Alabama Cadets, in passing through Knoxville, Tenn., had their tickets issued for a Ball at the White House on the 4th of July. One of the officers considering the taking of Washington as too small an achievement, swore, in a public speech, that he was going to march his victorious soldiers into Wall street and pay them off. They will be likely to be "paid off" before they reach more than half that distance.

Senator Douglas's Position.

Judge Douglas has recently written a very able letter explaining his position in respect to the war; and his relations to the Administration, which is published in the *National Intelligencer*. It was written for the information of those of his friends, who seemed unable to reconcile his past course as an advocate for an equitable compromise of difficulties, with his present support of the administration and the flag of his country in time of actual war. The reasons for his course are ably and convincingly put. Down to the time that the Confederate States assumed the position that their separation was final—that they would not consent to any reconstruction—"not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms," the Senator had hoped and labored for a compromise. When however actual war was commenced by the Confederates for the destruction of the republic, he, like all other patriots, forgot party and rallied to the side and support of the government. In his own forcible style he thus states his views: Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary Government, and bring them States back into the Union by voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery that the Secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued, inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers, and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to the patriot men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of Government or no Government, country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of Constitutional liberty to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of the States.

From the Terre-Haute Express. Singular Letter.

The following extract from a letter lately published in the Shelby (Ky.) News, is said to have been written by a person in Rockville, in the adjoining county of Parke. It has doubtless been largely copied by Southern journals. It divulges some queer facts which created no little amusement in that quiet village, at the time of its publicity. The writer draws a very "long bow" and says:—"There is a fearful excitement here just now. We who are opposed to the war have been threatened. It appears somewhat dangerous to say we are opposed to the war. We have our meetings—all are armed with Bowie-knives and revolvers. Our guns are loaded and ready for a mob. Our ex-member of Congress spoke here yesterday for two hours to two thousand persons. He spoke under terrible threats of violence. Two hundred of his friends, armed to the teeth, surrounded him, and had the desired effect to preserve order. He denounced the Administration and the war,—after a masterly argument,—in the most terrible manner, as also those persons who had threatened him—telling them if the liberty of speech and opinion were to be struck down that now [then] was as good a time as any to commence the game! God only knows where this madness is to stop. The object seems to be to drive public opinion to a unit in the free States. The raid commences in the towns and villages by demagogues. Our people in the country don't want this war to continue; and I am satisfied that a great reaction must ensue. It cannot be otherwise, in the nature of things. It looks like madness, and downright insanity has taken hold of the minds of some men."

The editorial comment of the *News* on this letter is quite spicy. It assures the people of the South that there are thousands of men in every State North opposed to the war—but for the present they are silenced because danger threatens them. It promises the South that a reaction will soon take place. Just such letters as the above are calculated greatly to mislead our Southern friends. Their tendency is pernicious in every way, and they are calculated to get up wrong impressions as to Northern sentiment. We doubt whether the writer of the above would make an affidavit to the truthfulness of the contents of his letter.

"Barney Dangan, you swear positively that you saw the prisoner stab the woman in the fracas?" "Sur?" "You swear you saw the prisoner stab the woman in the fracas?" repeated the alderman. "No sur, I didn't say that at all, yer honor." "Why, you a moment ago not only said it, but swore to it. Will you tell now what you did see, sir?" "Yes, sur; I will. I saw Tim there stob the old woman wid a carving knife in the stummock, but divil the bit did I see him stab her in the fracas; yer honor."

"When we see a man ostentatiously buying books that he never intends to read, and that he couldn't understand if he did, we are reminded of deaf men buying tickets to the opera, and blind ones to picture galleries."

A DOUBLE MISTAKE.—He who thinks he can do without others, is mistaken; he who thinks others can do without him is still more mistaken.

A Baltimore Saint.

If ten righteous men would have saved Sodom from the wrath of Heaven, Baltimore might be spared from the vengeance of the North for the sake of one true soul that inhabits that disgraced city.

The musicians who accompanied the first detachment of Massachusetts volunteers on their way to Washington were stopped at Baltimore, and, after being most brutally and cruelly assaulted by the demoniac mob, were rescued from their perilous position in a most remarkable manner. They arrived in this city on Monday morning last, on their way back to their Bay State homes, in a terribly bruised, battered and mangled condition. They stopped here a few hours at the Irving House, in Broadway, and then went forward to Boston to exhibit their wounds and stir up the vengeful feelings of their loyal countrymen by a narrative of the outrages they had suffered. We learned the following interesting particulars from the musicians while they were at the Irving House: The regimental band that left Boston consisted of twenty-four persons, who, together with their instruments, occupied a car by themselves from Philadelphia to Baltimore. By some accident the musicians' car got switched off at the Canton depot, so that instead of being the first it was left in the rear of all the others, and after the attack had been made by the mob upon the soldiers, they came upon the car in which the band was still sitting wholly unarmed and incapable of making any defense. The infuriated demons came on them howling and yelling, and poured in upon them a shower of stones, broken iron, and other missiles, wounding some severely, and demolishing their instruments. Some of the miscreants jumped upon the roof of the car, and with a bar of iron, beat a hole through it, while others were calling for powder to blow them all up in a heap.

Finding that it would be sure destruction to remain longer in the car, the poor fellows jumped out to meet their fiendish assailants hand to hand. They were saluted with a shower of stones, but took to their heels, fighting their way through the crowd and running at random without knowing in what direction to go for assistance or shelter. As they were hurrying along, a rough looking man suddenly jumped in front of their leader, and exclaimed: "This way, boys!" It was the first friendly voice they had heard since entering Baltimore, and they stopped to ask no questions, but followed their guide, who took them up a narrow court where they found an open door, into which they rushed, being met inside by a powerful looking woman who grasped each one by the hand and directed them up stairs. The last of their band was knocked senseless just as he was entering the door by a stone, which struck him on the head; but the woman who had welcomed them, immediately caught up their fallen comrade and carried him in her arms up the stairs.

"You are perfectly safe here, boys," said the Amazon, who directly proceeded to wash and bind up their wounds. After doing this, she procured them food, and then told them to strip off their uniforms and put on the clothes she had brought them, a motley assortment of baize jackets, ragged coats and old trousers. This equipped, they were enabled to go out in search of their companions, without danger of attack from the Plug Uglies and Blood Tubs who had given them so rough a reception. They then learned the particulars of the attack on the soldiers and their escape, and saw lying at the station the two men who had been killed, and the others who had been wounded. One of their own band was missing and he has not yet been found, and it is uncertain whether he was killed or not. On going back to the house where they were so humanely treated, they found that their clothes had been carefully tied up, and with their battered instruments had been sent to the depot of the Philadelphia railroad, where they were advised to go themselves. They did not long hesitate, but started in the next train, and arrived at Philadelphia in time to meet the 6th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, under the command of Gen. Butler, who told them to hurry back to the old Bay State to show their battered faces and broken limbs, and that they should yet come back and play Hail Columbia in the streets of Baltimore, where they had been so inhumanely assaulted.

The noble-hearted woman who rescued these men is a well-known character in Baltimore, and, according to all the assurances of Christian society, is an outcast and a polluted being; but she is a true heroine nevertheless, and entitled to the grateful consideration of the country.—When Gov. Hicks had put himself at the head of the rabble rout of miscreants, and Winter Davis had fled in dismay, and the men of wealth and official dignity had hid themselves in their terror, and the police were powerless to protect the handful of unarmed strangers who were struggling with the infuriated mob, this degraded woman took them under her protection, dressed their wounds, fed them at her own cost, and sent them back in safety to their homes. As she is too notorious in Baltimore not to be perfectly well known by what we have already told of her, it will not be exposing her to any persecution to mention her name. Ann Manley is the name by which she is known in the city of Blood Tubs, and the loyal men of the North, when they march again through its streets, should remember her for her humanity to their countrymen.

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George N. Sanders Suspected—He Receives Hints to Leave.

We find the following in the Montgomery Advertiser of the 4th:

There is evidently a wide-spread suspicion against this distinguished individual. We hear expressions of it every day on our streets, and it is more intolerant in the interior. The apparent toleration of Mr. Sanders by the high officials, who have known him long, and are therefore supposed to know the object of his mission, is all that suppresses the indignation at his presence here. We find the following in the Montgomery correspondence of the Missouri State Journal, written April 23:

The city papers of to-day caution our citizens against certain accredited agents of Northern Douglasites, and correspondents of such Northern papers as the New York Tribune. As George N. Sanders is a strong friend of Douglas and the only correspondent of the Tribune here, the emotion is leveled point blank against him. "But George has such an easy devil-may-care way about him, button-holing the President, and sliding oilily into Cabinet meetings, that it will be difficult to convict him of an overt act. It is very certain that he isn't wanted, but the difficulty is to get rid of him. He doesn't take hints; laughs and says they are not intended for him."

The Alleged Desecration of Washington's Grave.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—None of the Managers of the Mt. Vernon Society residing here, have any knowledge of the reported removal of the remains of Washington, beyond what has been published in the newspapers. They reasonably presume that if the facts were as reported, those in charge of that place would, before this, have informed them.

From representations made to the Department, it is probably that nearly all, if not the entire mail service will be officially discontinued in the course of a few days, in the secession States.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—The report that Commissioners have been sent from Havana to Montgomery is denied.

The Postmaster General at Montgomery says, by proclamation, he will commence the mail service on the 1st of June.

Hon. James T. Morehead, of North Carolina, the predecessor of Mr. Gilmer, says the people there have made up their minds to stand by their State, although when taxations and privations press too strongly, they will not adhere so pertinaciously as they now think they will.—He says Mr. Gilmer is a broken-hearted man, and feels terribly the disgraced position in which his State has placed herself. He tried earnestly to keep her within the pale of the Union, but Southern sympathies and prejudices are too strong for him, and those who worked with him, and he was defeated. Mr. Gilmer cannot be expected to defy public opinion, but he will not act in concert with those who plot destruction for the Union.

ORVILLE BYRON YOUNG.—This individual was arraigned before the United States Court yesterday on a charge of misprision of treason. The indictment sets forth that he did maliciously conspire, consent, consult and agree with one Jefferson Davis and one L. P. Walker, and divers other false traitors whose names are unknown. Defendant pleaded not guilty. His trial was set for the 27th of May. Until that time Mr. Young will amuse himself in the Hamilton county jail as best he can. Wm. Corry, Esq., will appear as his counsel. We understand that Senator Green, of Missouri, will be summoned as a witness on the part of the Government.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 16th.

Mr. Russell of the London Times, in his earlier letters indicated a distrust of the ability and energy of our Government. If the statements of the following dispatch from the Charleston Courier of the 14th be true, the correspondent may find evidence of its power by his own unpleasant experience: MOBILE, May 12.—W. H. Russell, the Correspondent of the London Times, visited Forts Morgan and Gaines to-day. He was accompanied by several prominent citizens.

Mr. Russell made several important suggestions to Col. Hardee regarding the fortifications, gathered from his experience in the Crimea, and seemed well pleased with Hardee's command. He says Col. Hardee is every inch a soldier.

PRIVATEERING.—Books were opened yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange for subscriptions to stock in a propeller steamer to be fitted out as a privateer. Fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and fifty thousand more is required. A fine chance is now presented to our enterprising citizens.—*N. O. Picayune.*

We don't know any enterprise better suited to the Confederates than this, and it is no wonder the stock is liberally taken, and that the use of the Merchants' Exchange is allowed for the opening of subscription books. Thieving and robbing seem to have superseded honest transactions there, and privateering stock will probably be more quoted in future than bank or railroad.—*Cin. Gazette.*

"Fire is a good servant but a bad master."—*Old adage.* A fellow whose reprieve arrived after he had hung five minutes says hemp has the same falling.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—A North Wales paper thus begins one of its paragraphs: "The inhabitants of Llynbedgock and the contiguous parish of Llanfairmathafarneithaf."

TWICE RIGHT.—No man is always wrong. A clock that does not go at all is right twice in the twenty-four hours.

PUTNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Local Matters.

Terre Haute & Richmond R. R.

GREENCASTLE STATION.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
1st Train, 4:28 a. m.	1st Train, 7:35 a. m.	1st Train, 4:28 p. m.	1st Train, 7:35 p. m.
2d " 5:15 " "	2d " 8:22 " "	2d " 5:15 " "	2d " 8:22 " "
3d " 5:15 " "	3d " 8:22 " "	3d " 5:15 " "	3d " 8:22 " "
4th " 5:15 " "	4th " 8:22 " "	4th " 5:15 " "	4th " 8:22 " "

LOUISVILLE, N. A. & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

Trains Going North.	
1st. Freight and Accommodation, 8 a. m.	2d. Freight Train, 11:20 a. m.
3d. Express and Mail, 4:00 p. m.	4th. Freight and Accommodation, 9:50 p. m.

John Hanna, Esq., United States District Attorney for Indiana, has been absent for a week or two past attending the sittings of the Supreme Court at Indianapolis.

Mr. H. is making a vigilant and faithful officer for the Government. If there is any "deviltry" carried on against the peace and dignity of the Government Mr. H. is the man to find it out and to have recalcitrant individuals properly punished. We have long needed officers of this character—men who, without fear of threats, affection or favor, dare do their whole duty.

It is currently reported that our fellow townsman R. W. Jones, will be promoted to the Colonelcy of the Militia of this county under the new law. If this be true, we congratulate Governor Morton in his happy selection of such an efficient and popular gentleman for the position. Mr. Jones is the man for the place.

The Baptist church, Rev. J. S. Gillespie, Pastor, have changed their place of meeting from Thornburg's Hall to the Court House where divine services will be held for the present.

Mess No. 9, of the Asbury Guards, composed of Rev. Jno. L. Boyd, Prof. W. C. Lyman, Wm. Chenoweth, J. A. Scott, M. Beck, P. M. Wilkinson, desire to express their gratitude and lasting obligations to those who contributed to the box of provisions which they received last evening, the 22nd inst. It is acknowledged to be the largest and finest lot yet sent to the Asbury Guards.

On last Saturday, we noticed Capt. Evans of the Noblesville company in our town on duty. He is quite a good looking officer, and of the right grit. May he win laurels for himself and company.

On the 23d day of May 1861, by Rev. Daniel DeMott, at the residence of the bride's father in Franklin Township, Dr. Wm. C. Harris of Carpentersville, to Miss Jane, daughter of Woodson Dold, Esq.

[In this new and important relation which our friend Dr. Harris has assumed, we wish him and his amiable lady great success. May they, to the fullest extent, realize that "only bliss of Paradise has survived the fall," and their anticipations in every respect be fully carried out.]

Marriage Licenses issued to, Robert S. Dorsey and Miss Kate Layman, on the 27th of May.

Robinson & Lake's circus displayed their gymnastic feats at this place on last Friday. As usual upon such occasions, gingerbread and heads went at par. The crowd was not so large as generally attend "the show."

D. C. Donohue, Esq., has on his farm near this place a calf with five legs! It is reported to be a living curiosity.

A company of home guards have organized here under the new militia law.

Latterly, several letters have been dropped in the Greencastle Post-office without having been previously directed. In the absence of the information usually found on the envelop of a letter, the P. M. is at a loss to know where to send them.

BANNER RECEIPTS.

D. R. Inge,.....	\$1 00
Wm. C. Wilson,.....	1 50
Rev. James Hill,.....	1 50
Officer H. Liddings,.....	1 50
Prof. Samuel A. Lattimore,.....	1 50
Wm. M. Walden,.....	1 50
John McClanahan,.....	1 00
Joseph Hillis,.....	1 00
Henry C. Browning,.....	1 00

Jacob McGinnis, Esq., our late County Clerk, we regret, is about departing this life. At the time we go to press, his life is despaired of. He will doubtless in a few days be numbered with the dead. Verily, "We are all passing away." That fell disease consumption, has fastened its hooks upon him.

Geo. W. Naylor, Esq., the newly appointed Mail Route Agent on the Terre-Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, is making an excellent officer. He is prompt and faithful in discharge of his duty—willing at all times to accommodate and facilitate the transfer of mail matter wherever it is within his power.

There has been no change of any consequence in the price of the different articles of marketing at Greencastle, since our last issue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In Putnam County during the past week.
John Lynch to Diana R. Eckles, 1 1/2 acre out of lot 20 in Railroad enlargement to Greencastle, for \$100.00.
Charles Michael and wife to Christopher Verneke, lots 5, 4 and 1, in Block 1, in Central Greencastle and part 78 in East Greencastle, for \$200.00.
Adam S. Lakin to Joseph H. Lakin, Trustee, part of lot 64 in East Greencastle, for \$200.00.
Basil Hubbard to Thomas J. Bridges, interest in land in Warren Township, for \$100.
Urie W. Chambers to Catharine J. Lee, lot 6, in Quinn's enlargement to Bainbridge and small piece of ground adjoining said lot—Deed of gift.
David W. Conover to Joseph B. Ross, lot 13, in East Cloverdale—[No consideration given].
Wm. E. King and others to A. M. Lockridge, 160 acres of land in Madison Township, for \$16,000.
A. M. Lockridge to James Torr, 24 and 7-100 acres, in Madison Township, for \$22,000.

FARMERS, MILL OWNERS, AND ALL PERSONS USING MACHINERY.

THE GREENCASTLE FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop

I prepared to fill orders for any sort of MACHINERY. Having had an experience of 40 years in the Machinist Business, we feel confident in saying that we can do as good work as any other shop, and on as reasonable terms. We make and repair:
Castings and Machinery,
and will keep on hand a full supply of GUDGEONS, WAGON BOXES, CRATE BARS, SUGAR KETTLES, STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, OILER MILLS, &c., &c., &c.

Steam Engines

made to order and warranted to work well.

SUGAR MILLS,

strong and good, and pressing 40 gallons per hour; always on hand. Price—\$36.

HORSE POWER

for one or two horses. Price—\$60.

BRASS CASTINGS

of every kind made to order.

We call the attention of the FARMERS to PENN.

Wheat Drill and Grass Sower,

which we are now manufacturing. This Drill took the premium at the U. S. Fair at St. Louis, and is pointed out "The Best Grain and Grass Sower in use." Price—\$50. For further particulars see Circulars.

Mini Irons

of all kinds made to order. Also on hand HOT and COLD WATER PUMPS.

IRON FENCING

HOUSE FRONTS, of various styles.

REPAIRING of every description done on short notice. BOLLERS patched, and hands sent to the country to do work when wanted.

Shop near T. H. & R. Railroad.

N. B.—Cash paid for oil, Corn and Brass.

Greencastle, May 16, 1861—ly.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Court of the Putnam County of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein Henry Seider is plaintiff, and John Nessel, S. Kiser, and Silas Watts, are defendants, I will expose at public sale on

Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1861,

at the Court House door in the town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, within the lawful hours of said day, first, the rents and profits due on a mortgage of certain acres, of the following real estate, to-wit: The East half of the South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section 14, Town 12, Range 3 West, containing 20 acres; and if said rents and profits shall not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said execution, I will then, on the same time and place, offer at public sale, the fee simple title to said land, taken as the property of John Nessel.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff of P. C.

May 16, 1861—P. C. 1861-ly.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Putnam County of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein Benjamin Deed is plaintiff, and David Mann and Sarah Mann are defendants, commanding me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars, and twenty cents, together with interest accrued and accruing, and costs of said suit, I will expose at public sale on

Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1861,

within the hours prescribed by law on said day, at the Court-house door, in the town of Greencastle, in Putnam County and State of Indiana, the rents and profits due on a mortgage of certain acres, of the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north edge of the Cumberland road 266 feet westward from the S. W. corner of lot 266 in the town of Putnamville, Putnam County, Indiana, with said road South 93 degrees and 50 minutes, West 13 poles and six tenths, thence South 56 degrees, West 4 poles and fifty-six hundredths to a stake on the edge of said road, thence South 16 degrees 10 minutes and twenty-six forty-four hundredths, thence South 16 degrees and 10 minutes, East 25 poles and three tenths to the beginning, containing 10 acres and 85-100; be the same more or less. Taken as the property of said defendants, David Mann and Sarah Mann.

If said rents and profits shall not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, I will then at the same time and place, offer at public sale the fee simple title to said premises above described.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff of P. C.

May 9, 1861—P. C. 1861-ly.

WILLIAM G. LEWIS,

Executor of the estate of Isaac G. Lewis, deceased,

vs.

Henry E. Cowgill, executor of the estate of William M. Cowgill, deceased, Isreal C. Cowgill, Tarrin Cowgill, Lucy Cowgill and Eliza Cowgill.

BE IT KNOWN, That on this 15th day of May, 1861, the above named plaintiff, by John Cowgill, his Attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of said County, his complaint against said defendants in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that Eliza Cowgill, one of said defendants is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendants, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Greencastle, on the first Monday of June next, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

MEL. MCKEE, Clerk.

May 23, 1861-36.

WOOL! WOOL!

GREENCASTLE WOOLLEN FACTORY,

Near the Northern Depot.

NEW LOOMS.

We are prepared this season to make double the amount of CLOTH that we have at any other season. We have Goods on hand, exclusively of our own manufacture, to exchange for

WOOL!

These GOODS consist of

Cassinettes, Jeans

—AND—

Cassimeres; PLAIN AND PLAID FLANNELS AND ELANKETS.

We also pay special attention to

CARDING

AND

Spinning.

We will do work of this kind promptly and in a manner not to be excelled by any other Factory in the State. We are prepared to COLOR, PULL and FINISH country cloth at any time.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for work.

Special pains will be taken to accommodate persons with a distance with their work by return. Wool may be sent to us by either of the Railroads, at our expense.

We hope to see all our old Customers again this season; and all others having wool, we invite to call and see us before leaving their work elsewhere.

May 16. COWGILL & BIRCH.

Sweet Potato

PLANTS.

I HAVE erected an extensive and permanent PLANT GARDEN, and expect to be able to produce a large number of

Sweet Potato Plants

this year; they are now ready to transplant, and may be planted with good success the last of June. My Potatoes are mostly of the EARLY YELLOW NANSIMON, which are the best for this climate. They mature early and are good for use at every stage of their growth. Price—20 cents per 100.

I have a nice lot of justly celebrated

Lawton Blackberry!

It is truly a wonderful bearer and very large. After three years trial we like them very much. Price 10 cents. The above can be planted any time in June. I also have some choice

BANANA PLANTS,

and several nice varieties of DAHLIAS. Price—20 cents.

I will box and deliver at the Express office in Greencastle, so they may be taken a 1000 miles in good growing order, and no additional charge.

All letters pertaining to the above business will be cheerfully answered, and all orders accompanied with money will be promptly attended to. Address: J. B. JOHNSON, May 9, 1861—4w Greencastle, Ind.

Fine Stock for Sale.

I will sell at the Stock Sale at Greencastle, on the first Monday in June, a lot of

Yearling Bull Calves

to the highest bidder. A credit of twelve months will be given, purchaser giving note with approved security.

These young Bulls are of the best Short Horn Stock.

A. C. STEVENSON, May 9th, 1861—4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain copy of a decree to me directed, out of the Putnam County of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein John W. Lynd is plaintiff, and William Hamilton, Sarah L. T. Hamilton, and William Hamilton, are defendants, commanding me to make the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and seven cents, together with the costs of said suit, I will, on

Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1861,

at the Court House door in the town of Greencastle, Indiana, within the hours prescribed by law, on said day, offer at public sale, as on execution, to the highest bidder, first: the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of a mortgage described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. five (5) in the Depot enlargement to the town of Greencastle, in Putnam County, in the State of Indiana; and if said rents and profits shall not sell for a sufficient amount to satisfy said debt, interest and costs, I will then at the same time and place, offer at public sale the fee simple title to said real estate above described; taken as the property of said defendants, John W. Lynd and Sarah L. T. Hamilton. Said sale to be without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff of P. C.

May 24 1861—P. C. 1861-ly.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Putnam County of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein William L. Foster, James T. Gifford and John E. Jones are plaintiffs, and John Eads, Cynthia Eads and John Eads are defendants, commanding me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, together with the costs of said suit, I will expose at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Greencastle, in the County of Putnam, and State of Indiana, on

Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1861,

within the hours prescribed by law, first, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 6 in block No. 1 in Ash's enlargement to the town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana. If said rents and profits shall not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, I will then, at the same time and place offer at public sale the fee simple title to said real estate taken as the property of said defendants, John Eads and Cynthia Eads. Said sale to be without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff.

May 2, 1861—P. C. 1861-ly.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk's office of the Putnam County of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein William H. Pritch is plaintiff and Lewis Orth, Jesse Edichson, James B. Crews, Moses Linville, and Andrew Adair, are defendants, I will, on

Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1861,

within the hours prescribed by law on said day, first, the rents and profits of a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 1 in Ash's enlargement to the town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana. If said rents and profits shall not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, I will then, at the same time and place, offer at public sale the fee simple title to said lands above described; taken as the property of Lewis Orth.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff of P. C.

May 16, 1861—P. C. 1861-ly.

SHERRIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk's office of the Putnam County of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein William H. Pritch is plaintiff and Lewis Orth, Jesse Edichson, James B. Crews, Moses Linville, and Andrew Adair, are defendants, I will, on

Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1861,

within the hours prescribed by law on said day, first, the rents and profits of a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit: All that portion of the South-east quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 3 West, which lies West of Mill Creek, containing 76 acres, more or less, in the County of Putnam, and State of Indiana. If said rents and profits shall not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said execution, I will then, at the same time and place, offer at public sale, the fee simple title to said lands above described; taken as the property of Lewis Orth.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff of P. C.

May 16, 1861—P. C. 1861-ly.

New Drug Store.

D. R. TOWN, having opened a Drug Store on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, in the building formerly occupied by the Bank, offers to the citizens of Greencastle and the surrounding country, a new and fresh Stock of

Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, Alcohol, Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan Varnish, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.,

together with most articles usually kept in a Drug Store. Also, BOOKS—School and Miscellaneous—Stationery, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

PURE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES ONLY

Special attention will be given to filling Physicians' prescriptions. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Greencastle, March 21, 1861—3ms.

COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, OIL CANS, & C.,

AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE, N. E. Corner of the Public Square.

PURE MEDICINES, AND MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.



ON HAND AGAIN!

The undersigned is now receiving:

EAGLE PURE WHITE LEAD, FRENCH ZINC WHITE, ENGLISH RED LEAD, VENETIAN RED, SPANISH BROWN, LAMP BLACK,

Together with a full assortment of all kinds and colors of

Pure Paint!!

Also all kinds of

VARNISHES

AND

DRYERS,

and offers the same to Builders and Painters at prices low enough, to suit the present hard times.

CONRAD COOK, Druggist, March 21, 1861.

COAL OIL LAMPS!

COAL OIL LAMPS!! COAL OIL LAMPS!!

A large supply of the above of all grades and patterns, together with chimneys, wicks, shades—(both glass and paper), and chimney Brushes, have just been received, direct from New York, and will be sold lower than ever at

CONRAD COOK'S Drugstore, March 21, 1861.

COAL OIL!

Now receiving: the same will be sold at lower figures than ever, at

COOK'S Drugstore, March 21, 1861.

PURE WHITE LEAD!

a very heavy Stock of

eagle pure

THE BEST IN THE MARKET, in 25, 50, 100 and 500 lb. Kegs, now receiving and for sale at the very lowest prices.

CONRAD COOK, Druggist, March 21, 1861.

BRUSHES!

BRUSEES!

A Large Stock Of

Paint, Marking, Sash, Varnish, Hair, Wall, Hat, Scrubbing & Shoe

BRUSHES!

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE in the country, just receiving, and for sale at prices which will defy competition, at

COOK'S Drugstore, March 21, 1861.

NOW IS THE TIME!!

To Buy In Your

TOBACCO

for the coming season, a large Stock of which has just been received and will be sold at prices to suit the times, at

COOK'S Drugstore, March 21, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Greencastle, January 29th, 1861.

THE FARMER.



GREENCASTLE, : : : MAY 30, 1861.

A. C. STEVENSON, Editor.

Every one should have a Trade.

The importance of this is very often felt in the journey of life. Casualties occur that render the knowledge of a trade exceedingly convenient. Farmers, merchants and professional men may often be thrown out of business at times and under circumstances that renders a renewal of these pursuits impossible, whilst some mechanical pursuit might be adopted with great convenience, and be the means of saving from dependence and even want. A knowledge of the mechanical arts is of service to all conditions of life. They are of vast importance to the lawyer and almost indispensable to many of the investigations that the profession is daily called upon to make. It is of equal importance to the legislator. He is called upon to protect and to regulate the many interests connected therewith. We remember a case that to ourself was quite embarrassing, the first time that we were a member of the Legislature. It was the duty of the committee on public buildings to select a plan for the State House from many plans and drawings which had been called for the year previous. We not only found ourself very incompetent for the duty, but the same was the case with most of the committee, and had it not been for a few carpenters that were on the committee it must have been wholly incompetent for the duty. Boys learn trades readily and it disqualifies them for no other business that may be afterwards desired; but on the contrary is of great service. Mechanics make very often our best farmers, as might be proven by hundreds of cases in this country. Every farmer should have a work-shop and a good chest of tools, and the boys will soon learn to use them. They will soon be found repairing and making gates and harrows and stocking plows, and framing buildings. We remember the very gentle young man that was engaged a few years ago in putting up Fairbank's Scales in this neighborhood. We asked him if he was a regular mechanic of any sort, and he replied that he was not, but that his father had always kept a good assortment of tools and that he had learned to do almost any thing in the line of carpentering. Beside, a tool-box, a work-bench and a suitable house to work in, every farmer should have a clamp, awls, needles, twine and wax and a side of harness leather for the purpose of repairing harness. A shop cannot be reached whenever a strap or bridle-rein is broken, but with the proper tools they may be repaired at home. Many other tools might be named that would be profitable on a farm and in the end make mechanics of the boys as well as farmers.

Ponds for Water.

The dams for these watering pools should be examined, and, if needed, repaired. The sluices are apt to wear down and discharge the water. The frequent rains this season have injured many, unless they have been very well secured. An abundance of water is indispensable to cattle of all kinds. Pools do very well if they are made to hold a sufficiency of water. Cattle in hot weather are very fond of bathing themselves to their sides, and unless the water is deep and abundant they render it muddy and unfit to drink.

The cheapest mode of constructing a watering pool is to select a deep ravine well shaded, and with a cart or wagon, cart earth to a point until a sufficient bank is made to hold what water is needed. The ravine will soon send down during rains sufficient water to fill it. Make a secure waste for surplus water, and it will need nothing more unless it be to keep cattle from the dam or bank until it settles firmly. In winter, these pools freeze and furnish no drink for cattle; still, they are valuable, and we know of no substitute for running water in winter but wells, from which water must be raised daily.

If any one will examine the show-bills posted to the walls about the streets of Greencastle, we think there will be found some feeble pictures as obscene as the most vulgar could desire. Would it not be well to prevent the putting up of such things, upon the streets to be seen daily by the young? Such things are very demoralizing, and if vagabonds are permitted to come among us it should not be to make such exhibitions of themselves. If the pictures are demoralizing, surely the exhibition is much more so in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen of the town of Greencastle. But one says such things have become too common to deserve notice. We differ; the public morals cannot be too carefully guarded. Such things as these should be attended to, and we ask the good and the moral of Greencastle and all other towns in the State to look to those shows and see what they are doing for morality and religion.

The Putnam County Agricultural Society is making its usual preparations for its Fair, which will be held the latter part of August next, at the old Fair grounds. The premium list is now ready for distribution.

Lighting a Candle.

A piece of paper was wrapped carefully and thrust against some half burning coals that had been gradually expiring upon the hearth of the cook-stove, since the cooking of supper. The coals were then blown frequently with the mouth for the purpose of starting a blaze. It was repeated without effect until hope had expired and the last breath of air was being cast upon the perishing coals in utter hopelessness of success, when at the very moment of despair a bright flame burst forth and the taper was applied to our candle and it was soon sending forth its light as brightly as though it had not just been preceded by despair.

This very small and apparently trifling circumstance is, indeed, a lesson of some consequence. Very many of the important transactions of life are abandoned at the very moment before they would have been successfully accomplished. The despairing rarely succeed in any enterprise. The taper is just ready to burn, but despair casts it aside and all is lost. Let none despair in consequence of difficulties. All difficulties are overcome by perseverance. There is scarcely any limit to the power, and ability of man to accomplish, if he can avoid despair.

The young should be well impressed with this fact; it is of the very greatest importance never to despair. An education is determined upon, and at the moment of success despair, gives up all. A trade in some mechanical profession, or a profession is commenced, and much time and some progress made, but despair seizes the wavering and he dwells in darkness forever. It is not so with the courageous; they are ready to continue their efforts unceasingly and by perseverance the candle is found to burn with a bright light, and blessing many by its luminous rays. He who despairs not, will succeed.

Dividing Swarms.

Many persons from their unfortunate experience last year, will be rather backward about dividing their swarms this season, but the failure to secure strong artificial swarms in this section, did not depend on any fault in the system, but upon the fact that there was little honey to secure. Consequently, the past winter was fatal to young swarms, whether artificially or naturally made. The latter, in fact, suffered generally worse than the former, they having less time to secure honey; and good bee-keepers took care that their swarms in hives with movable frames did not starve.

The common method of dividing swarms practiced here is liable to strong objections. If the frames are equally divided between the old and new hives, and a nearly equal distribution of bees, both swarms are greatly disturbed, and lose several days putting things to rights; and it requires a large proportion of the bees to nurse and care for the young brood, thus reducing the number of outdoor workers when their labor is greatly needed. And besides, the queenless swarm always falls off in population, and if they build any, it is usually drone comb, and this is absolutely injurious, especially if located near the middle of the hive. For the above reasons, we prefer the method of division proposed by a German bee-keeper. His course can only be adopted, however, by those who have at least five or six swarms. It is this: Take a single comb filled with brood, eggs, and a little honey from each of a set of five to eight, or even ten strong swarms, placing them in a new hive without bees. Then place this hive on the stand from which a strong hive has been removed, at noon, when the weather is warm and many bees abroad. This removed hive should be one from which no comb has been taken. It supplies the bees, the others the comb, and it should be carried off a few rods, to a new stand. All the bees that have been out foraging, enter the new hive, and although there is considerable excitement, it subsides as soon as it would do under the old system of division, and the bees go to work and build royal cells; and the number of young bees that issue from the transferred combs soon populate the hive. Now, we have an artificial swarm, and without disturbing any hive sufficiently to injure it materially, and the removed comb is speedily re-placed by worker, not drone comb. But this new hive can be used for another purpose, as it is not to be supposed that only one swarm is to be taken from so many hives. When the young queens are ready to hatch, divide again, but use this hive as a source from which to draw queens, either by removing a frame with a royal cell attached, or merely the royal cell with its inhabitant, and then attaching it carefully to a comb. By the above means time is saved, the new swarms obtain young queens immediately, and the work goes on without hindrance.—Ohio Farmer.

TUNING THE HEART FOR PRAYER.—The musician, before he can discourse sweet music, must tune his instrument aright, but if it be not in tune he will not produce music. In like manner the heart is to be tuned for prayer. Unless this be done, no petitions uttered will constitute prayer. The neglected instrument can not be put in tune by a single act of will. It may require much time and effort, but till it be done, prayer can not be offered.

EMPTY HANDS AT DEATH.—"Alexander the Great, being upon his death-bed, commanded that, when he was carried forth to the grave, his hands should not be wrapped, as was usual, in the cere cloths, but should be left outside the bier, so that all men might see them, and might see that they were empty." The Christian's hands may be empty at death, but he has in his heart the love of the Lord Jesus, the most precious of all treasures, and that he will carry with him to heaven.—Trench.

Mow the grass off the yards, and do not turn in the horses and cows to eat it off. It will feed many more beasts to mow it and the trees and shrubs and flowering plants will be saved.

GET THE BEST.

The best is the cheapest; but there is a better reason, which is, that the best is—the best. That is reason enough. Still the why and the cause may be worth attending to. A good article of any kind is to be preferred to a poor one, because it will last longer, do better service, and give more satisfaction in the use; and this applies to everything we can think of. A good coat or garment of any kind may cost a third more than a poor one, but it will last twice or three times as long, and look better when it does. A good knife, razor or tool of any kind, will be kept, prized, and always give pleasure in the using. A chopper loves to work with a good axe; and every subscriber enjoys a good paper like the *Banner*. **AIR OF BOOTS OR SHOES** to keep the feet warm and dry. Now, where are they to be got? Why, at JOHN F. DANIELS, Next door to Thornburgh's Block.

To prove this to you, I will state that I have kept from four to six men at work all this fall making the best Boots that can be made and still have work to keep them and sell it as fast as I can get it, while others have had only from one to two men at work and have more than they want on hand and more than they will sell for a year to come. I call myself the best Boot and Shoe Maker in Greencastle. I don't want you to believe me altogether, but inquire of your neighbors and friends all around you. If they don't tell you the same, my steady increase of business tells a lie, and that is impossible you know; for that is what convinces me and every one of the truth of what I say. Strangers will please bear in mind that my store is next door to Thornburgh's Block. A glass case always stands in front of it with Boots and Shoes in it.

JOHN F. DANIELS, Greencastle Boot and Shoe Maker, Dec. 13th, 1860.

REMOVAL.

Lee & Snider HAVE removed their Goods to the North side of the Public Square, two doors east of Cook's Drug Store, where they are receiving a

Large Stock

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Pure Old Vinegar, Tobacco, Cigars, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Brooms, Candles, Raisins, Soaps and Nuts;

And all other Goods in their line; also a well selected Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which they are selling very cheap for Cash or

COUNTRY PRODUCE;

And would invite their old friends and the Public to call and examine their goods, when they will convince all that they have good Goods, cheap Goods and Goods that will give satisfaction. Respectfully, **LEE & SNIDER,** Greencastle, Feb. 21, 1861—td

FACTS.

As most convincing proof that my **PIANOS** are not without rivals; also, that my terms are not outdone by any other dealer, I would respectfully direct attention to my list of references. Being by far the largest number of sales made by any dealer here or in adjoining cities during the same time, I shall leave the public now to form their own opinions.

Seminaries and Teachers a most liberal discount will be allowed. As I make exclusive CASH PURCHASES, and give personal attention to the tuning, I am prepared to sell at the lowest FACTORY CASH PRICES:

REFERENCES:
Prof. Charles Seyffarth, Terre-Haute.
John S. Kerlin, Esq., do do
John Warner, do do
D. H. Arnold, do do
Louis Seeburger, do do
G. F. Ellis, do do
Dr. Allen Pence, do do
St. Vincent Academy, do do
Clinton Taylor, Esq., Lafayette.
Sisters of Providence, St. Marys.
Rev. William Smith, Greencastle.
Mrs. Mary Jones, do do
E. R. Kercheval, Esq., P. M., Greencastle.
N. B. The only dealer for genuine Italian Violin and Guitar in this section, and of Sheet Music; also all other kinds of Musical Instruments, constantly on hand.

Respectfully, **L. KISSNER,** Greencastle, Ind. March 21, 1861.

THE NATURAL WEATHER GUIDE; OR, VEGETABLE HYGROMETER!

THIS INSTRUMENT IS TRULY A "WEATHER INDICATOR," and is destined to supply the Great Want so long felt by the agriculturist of a **CHEAP AND RELIABLE GUIDE** to the Weather. It foretells with much precision from 12 to 48 hours previous to any visible change; giving at all times the true Hygrometric state of the atmosphere. The acting principle of the instrument is a singular plant, discovered by C. R. Black, which possesses the remarkable property of adapting itself to the slightest atmospheric variation—even the breath of a child will set it in motion. In its wild, natural state, when the seed vessels fall to the ground, they creep away and bury themselves in the soil to a proper depth, which is accomplished by the atmospheric action upon their peculiar construction. By a very simple arrangement, we bring this peculiarity of the plant into the service of man, and cause it to perform a most valuable service in pointing out the coming changes of weather. The instrument, when used, will require no attention without injury, and with ordinary care it will last in perfect order for a lifetime. In a neat case it will be sold at the low price of \$2, or in a large ornamental rose-wood case, having two pointers and thermometer, for \$3. Either will be forwarded by Express on receipt of the price, or the small size mailed post-paid at the same. Full directions for using will accompany each one sent. Address, **A. H. BLACK & BRO.,** Indianapolis, Ind.

Coal Oil Lamps.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale a new lot of **COAL OIL LAMPS,** direct from the manufacturers, at **V. LYONS & SONS,** Greencastle, Jan. 10th 1861.

DR. H. E. ELLIS, (Formerly of New Morgueville, Ind.) OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office, on the South-East corner of the Public Square, up-stairs, over the "People's Clothing Store."

Residence, a short distance South of Mr. Rickett's Hotel, Greencastle, Ind. Nov. 16-59. ly.

DR. H. R. PITCHLYNN, OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity, as **PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.** Office, near the First Church Methodist Church. Jan. 1-59. ly.

EMPTY HANDS AT DEATH.—"Alexander the Great, being upon his death-bed, commanded that, when he was carried forth to the grave, his hands should not be wrapped, as was usual, in the cere cloths, but should be left outside the bier, so that all men might see them, and might see that they were empty." The Christian's hands may be empty at death, but he has in his heart the love of the Lord Jesus, the most precious of all treasures, and that he will carry with him to heaven.—Trench.

Mow the grass off the yards, and do not turn in the horses and cows to eat it off. It will feed many more beasts to mow it and the trees and shrubs and flowering plants will be saved.

The "Champion" COOK STOVE

For sale by **JAMES W. ELDER.** The "Charm" **COOK STOVE.** As its name indicates, works like a charm. For sale by **JAMES W. ELDER.** Of all kinds; go to **JAMES W. ELDER.**

HARDWARE

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Done to Order. Special attention given to HOUSE SHOOTING AND ROOFING. For sale a general Assortment of **TINWARE.** Country Produce taken by, **JAMES W. ELDER.** Feb. 28, 1861.

THE BEST ARE ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.



LINDEMAN & SON'S Overstrung Full Metal Frame Pianos, are now considered the best manufactured. The most prominent of the Musical profession have pronounced these Pianos Superior to all others. Not only in brilliancy and power of tone, but more so, of their great Durability, being warranted for five years.

Being the only practical Piano Maker, Tuner and Repairer out of all dealers in this and adjoining counties, likewise, also, doing a Cash Business, parties need not go abroad, as they can purchase of me on as fair and liberal terms as in any City EAST OF WEST. All those interested in the purchase of a truly FIRST CLASS PIANO, are invited to call and examine these magnificent instruments. Even to those possessing the least knowledge of a Piano, the superior construction over all others will be at once perceived by any one. N. B. Tuning attended to free of charge. The latest publications of Sheet Music always on hand. **L. KISSNER,** Greencastle, Ind. Dec. 27, 1860—6m

Medical and Surgical.

DOCTOR W. H. HYTEN, having permanently located at the Brick Chapel, will continue the practice of his profession with prompt attention.

LINDEMAN & SON'S PIANOS.

ATTOREY AT LAW, Greencastle, Ind. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made and promptly remitted. Particular attention paid to the settlement of Estates. Deeds, Mortgages and written instruments of all kinds gotten up in good style. Office, at present, in County Treasurer's Office. [May 26-59.]

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RECEIVED THIS DAY!

ANOTHER **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COAL OIL LAMPS,** WHICH for Beauty of Finish and Style cannot be surpassed in the market. For sale at the Lowest Figures, at **C. COOK'S Drug Store,** [May 26-59.] N. W. cor. Public Square.

A Book Harvest!

WHOEVER wishes to buy good books on extraordinary favorable terms will be sure to call upon the subscriber when they learn that he has made arrangements to supply the publications of all the leading publishers of the United States at an average discount of Twenty per cent. from their published prices!

A fine assortment of miscellaneous books in every department just received. They may be seen by calling at the College Book Store in No. 5 of the College building. A small assortment will also be kept for convenience at the store of D. L. Southard, Esq., where catalogues can be seen and prices compared. Where orders for any book published in the United States, will receive prompt attention.

Read the following List of Prices: Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$5.50 Worcester's do., in sheep, 6.75 Pocket Bibles, at all prices, down to 35 cts. Ray's Arithmetics, First part, 10 cts. Ray's Arithmetics, Second " 17 cts. Ray's Arithmetics, Third " 30 cts. Any Dollar book, 65 to 85 cts. And all other miscellaneous books, except the yellow-covered literature, at similar rates. No trifling or bad books sold on any terms. **J. TINGLEY.**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notes and accounts of Dr. E. P. Talbot and the notes and accounts of Drs. Cowgill & Talbot are in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to Dr. Talbot, personally to the firm of Cowgill & Talbot are requested to make settlement immediately. **MARSHALL A. MOORE,** Greencastle, Dec. 20, 1860

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. A. T. KIGHTLEY, RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional services to all who may favor him by their patronage.

All operations performed after the manner of the most approved practitioners, and with perfect safety to the patient. It may not be improper for him to state, for the satisfaction of those who have not an acquaintance with his professional character, that in addition to his long and successful experience in the practice of his profession, he has also three years practice in Baltimore and vicinity, he takes pleasure in giving as

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